Amusements.

CASING-2-8-In Gay Page. DALYS THEATRE-11-Lecture-1945-7:45-The Great EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8.75 Lord and Lady AigrEMPIRE THEATRE 2-8.15 From From
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 2-8-A Remarce of Athlone.
GARDEN THEATRE 2 S:20 The Last Chapter.
GARDEN THEATRE 2 S:10 Zegs.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Cycle Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 S The Moth and the Plams.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-2:15-5:15-A Reign of HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2:15-S:15-The Head of the HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-By the Sad Sea NG PLACE THEATRE-2-8-Cytago de Bergerao. KEITH'S Non to 11 p m Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & RIALS -2 S.15 Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE -2 S The King's

Musketeers.

EUM THEATRE—2-9:30—Americans at Home.

EUM THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Because She

Discon Square Theatre—2:15—8:30—Because She

Loved Him So.

Loved Him So.

CARDEN—2-5—Milliary Tourna-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-5-Military Tourna-METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Faust-S-Les Huguenots.

HURAY HILD THEATRE 2 S.15 Ours.

PASTOR S. 12-30 to 11 Continuous Performance.

FAM T. JACK'S THEATRE 2 S. The Model.

WALLACK'S 2 S.30 At the White Horse Tavern

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. G. SELLEW

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Rebeis in Luzon are active, and it is expected that a decisive battle will be fought at Malaben.— A semi-official announcement from London said that an early settlement of the Anglo-Russian dispute was expected.— John Sherman was transferred from the Paris to the Chicago; he continues to improve in health.——Political troubles in Newformalized are reported to have been setfrom the Paris to the Chicago, he continues to improve in health. Political troubles in Newfoundiand are reported to have been settled by an agreement that Mr. Morine should take the Premiership. It is said that there will be no need for dispatching another expedit. tion against the Khaiifa. Guerra's insur-gent forces were again defeated near Macabro.

Cambridge defeated Oxford at chess.

DOMESTIC.—The President is expected to re-DOMESTIC.—The President is expected to return to Washington early next week; he made a trip to Tallahassee, the former capital of Florida, yesterday. — Señor Azpiroz, the new Ambassador from Mexico, arrived in Washington, and talked of the friendly relations between his country and the United States. — The Navy Department ordered the cruiser Raleigh of Admiral Dewey's fleet, to proceed to this city instead of Norfolk, Va. — Governor Roosevelt says he will not sign the Aheara Teachers' Salaries bill in its present form. — The As-Salaries bill in its present form. — The Assalaries bill in its present form a fire at Albany. — Four lives were lost in a fire at Albany. — Four lives were lost in a fire at the altars to hurl at the heads of its enemies. To talk of a political banquet as a Lord's Suppressive will probably occur in the Senatorial contest next week. — A combination of manufacturers of goods made of carded wool is manuf ng formed; a beet sugar trust was organized such sacrilegious speech. under the laws of New-Jersey.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher.

Bryan men declared they had discovered a plot to spoit their dellar feast.— Remains of three more victims of the Windsor fire were taken from the ruins.— Mrs. Roland B. Molineux issued a statement in which she says she has been slandered and that she did not Shoe and Leather Reporter," died at the Walderf Astoria. — Governor Roosevelt reviewed the proops at the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, he and Major-General Miles were loudly and frequently applauded.

BREWSTER OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. Eugene V. Brewster of Brooklyn was not born great and to all appearances might have prolonged his existence in the City of Churches indefinitely without having greatness thrust upon him. His is the far more enviable distinction of having achieved greatness in an age of eager and stronuous competition. We do not tecall a single instance in which a man has become famous so suddenly. In comparison with Mr. Brewster's flight from obscurity to renown all other records of human advancement sink into insignificance; Byron was a tortoise and Kipling is a lobster. Researches can be prosecuted in Brooklyn only at a serious risk of being choked to death by soft-coal smoke, but so far as we have been able to ascertain Mr. Brewster had never heard of himself until last week. whereas now his name and address are known to every caterer from Coney Island to darkest Yonkers. He is the only man in the history of the human race who has agreed to feed at one time five thousand statesmen and as many more as may apply with satisfactory credentials. It is a stupendous task, and whether he succeeds or falls the mere fact of his having undertaken

it can never be forgotten. And yet if Mr. Brewster had nothing to think of but the numerical proportions of the feast the job would seem almost too easy to a man of his calibre. It is a simple thing to let the lambs into the fold, but to keep the wolves out is another matter. The manager is finding that eternal vigilance is the price of felicity at a Jeffersonian banquet. He must remain deaf to a hundred natural claims and even to the entreaties of private friendship. There is Mr. O. H. P. Belment, for example, who not only resigned from Mr. Croker's committee with public expressions of a contemptuous character, but has actually applied for admission to Mr. Brewster's dinner. Is he welcomed with open arms? Not for a moment. He is made the subject of a stern and relentless investigation, with the chances against him. For, though unexceptionable in other respects, Mr. Belmont is a plutoerat and therefore convicted in advance of a prima-facle disqualification. There is David B. Hill, who is neither a plutocrat nor a Crokerite. and who has never confessed, moreover, that he settle a question of long standing, and though it emeriains an insuperable aversion to free silver. But David B. Hill is suspected of designs to capture the organization which is the ultimate object of Mr. Brewster's dinner, and as that the Major-General Commanding, or as an atwould not suit Mr. Brewster in the least David is pronounced ineligible. Mr. Sulzer, with that carnal wisdom which distinguishes him, has expressed an intention of attending both dinners, before the order is actually promulgated and at the present moment is understood to be through the official channels we find critics of on both lists. But some of Sulzer's affiliations General Miles saying that it is an indirect are odious, and he cannot be confidently said as censure of the Inspector-General for "devoting yet to have escaped all danger of rejection.

Furthermore, in addition to these more or less obvious cases there are many suspicious applications to be scrutinized. The owner of a sheep ranch in New-Mexico, for instance, telegraphed yesterday that he would be on hand if he had to walk. This message produced great enthu-

supply of sheep's clothing constantly on hand, quiry to aid in finding witnesses able to give it and that the New-Mexican might turn out to be a welf in disguise. So he was put on probation. | the Secretary to seek the truth? Is any attempt For a time Judge Gaynor was reckoned a perfeetly safe candidate for the dinner, and even for the guest table and the list of speakers; but Mr. Brewster has been reminded that Judge | the Court of Inquiry people who are able to tell, Gaynor is more or less addicted to the hideous crime of granting injunctions, and at last accounts his stock was going down. Sheehan and an assumption, for whatever the beef contrac-Pingree and Murphy and scores of others are under similar observation, and no man can tell what a day will bring forth for or against them. But in the midst of all these doubts and perlis Brewster is serene. Only true greatness could | bring to light all facts about the beef are workrise to such an emergency. He is like Mariborough at Blenhelm, and only needs an Addison to make him immortal. Until that want is supplied we shall continue to do our humble

A SACRILEGE.

Mr. Bryan first attracted the notice of the American people by a sacrilegious outburst which shocked Christians of reverent feelings. Nevertheless, it secured for him a Presidential nomination from the wild-eyed gathering on whose passions he played by his degradation of sacred religious symbols to the purposes of party polities. His "crown of thorns" and 'cross of gold" simile made him the leader of the fanatics of silver, and he is following the true method of the demagogue in persisting in the course, however indecent, while attempting to remain a National figure, which was so successfully used in his first bid for notoriety.

His latest exhibition of vulgarity and irrev erence goes beyond anything he has before uttered even in his most frenzied appeals to voters. At Birmingham, Ala., on Thursday he had the unspeakable effrontery to compare Thomas Jefferson to Christ, and to liken the Democratic banquet soon to be held in this city to the Holy Sacrament about which the whole Christian world thinks reverently, speaks guardedly, and would shrink with horror from making the subject of a jest. These were his words:

What the Lord's Supper is to the Christian, so what the Lord's Supper is to the Christian, so a Jefferson banquet is to a Democrat. Just as a good Christian would revolt at having the sacrament administered by an infidel, so a good Democrat objects to having a Jefferson banquet presided over by Perry Belmont.

And this is the man who poses as a new Lindeep, solemn soul who walked reverently before God, whose epigrams and humor are proverbial, but who amid them all never forgot the respect due to sacred things, and never shocked the feelings of the most sensitive and religious of his countrymen. This pinchbeck statesman with his glib phrases is no more a Lincoln than the common crossroads blasphemer is an expounder of philosophy.

In his controversy with Mr. Relmont Mr. Bryan has hitherto claimed the respect of people who believed in straightforward honesty and decency in politics. They might not accept to mention that the war volunteers get \$180,000 the new his silver theories, but they were ready to give divided among them, \$41,000 is for an epileptic him credit for standing by what he believed village, \$62,000 for the State Insane Hospital him credit for standing by what he believed winage, color the State Read and not leading a movement of false pretence. at Morris Plains, \$230,000 for the Newark armory, invited to deliver a lecture before the Birmingham invited to deliver a lecture before the Birmingham as the men of no principles and all principles formatory, \$30,000 for the Newark armory, who control the Democracy of this city do. 879,226 for the National Guard's war expenses But even Tammany, with all its sins, shows at and \$44,000 for a home for disabled soldiers, the negro problem. The Lyceum is composed ex Teachers' least some regard for propriety. It does not sailors and their wives, to say nothing of go into the churches and seize the vessels from numerous other items providing necessary the altars to hurl at the heads of its enemies. alterations or extensions to various public in-

CENSURE FOR TRUTH SEEKERS. What is heralded as the Secretary of War's Breckinridge for presuming without his authority to make investigations and seek testimony purpose of making investigations without the it might have prevented friends of General end of the session. THE WEATHER - Forecast for to-day: Part-y cloudy and slightly warmer. The temperature esterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 35; aver-court by which General Miles and they were in

all but form on trial. Some time hereafter the result of the inquiry may furnish material for orders conveying praise or blame, direct or inditect. Just at present official locking of the doors through which knowledge of witnesses whose evidence should be brought before the Board of Inquiry may be obtained would be ineffective and impolitic. Too much evidence has already been obtained. The character of much of the beef furnished to the Army, the facts that it is generally described by those who used it as "unfit for human food," that it was of poor quality to start with and had given much of its virtue

to make beef extract in the process of canning,

are too well understood. The people who have been anxious to vindicate the beef-whether to discredit General Miles or for some other purpose it is unnecessary to inquire-have an opportunity to vindicate their own motives by accepting the proofs already found and assisting in a more complete exposure of the evils they were slow to believe existed. They may resist or even prevent full revelations henceforth. But they cannot blot out what is already known, and any attempts at suppression will only deepen the conviction that the soldiers were wretchedly ill-fed, and strengthen the suspicion that the ill-feeding was due to more than incompetence and was the result of crime. There is no vindication to be had by censuring or tying the hands of the men through whose efforts the overwhelming testimony so far submitted to the court has been secured. The attempt would only discredit those making it. The coincidence of an "indirect censure" on Inspector-General Breckinridge for seeking evidence on the beef question with President Eliot's eulogy of the "higher kind "of courage, which at the expense of calumny "and obloquy seeks fearlessly to make known "the truth" would not be without significance. The American people want to know the truth. Whoever keeps them from knowing the whole

appropriately described to the court as only fit for fertilizer. The new rule of the War Department in itself seems simple enough. It appears merely to does restrict the power of General Miles in ordering inspections we think the interpretation strained which would regard it as a censure of the Major-General Commanding, or as an attempt to hamper him in presenting his case to the Court of Inquiry. Any such design would guarantee to all citizens their rights of person be foolish, as we have just pointed out. Yet "his time to work for the benefit of General "Miles," and that it is made because the Secretary discovered "that officers of his own Department were making independent investigations of which he had no knowledge, evidently the talk about the 'Washington of the Philip-

truth must be prepared to accept the people's

verdict on the partial evidence they already

have of the way their sons sickened and died.

on the maggoty, unwholesome stuff called meat.

gaged in that line of business must have a large | "dent." How can it undermine the Court of Inthe evidence sought? How can it undermine of an Inspector-General, whose business is supposed to be to inspect, in the direction of learnregarded as "work for the benefit of General Miles"? Any such view of the order must be tors or the enemies of General Miles may imagine, certainly the Secretary cannot wish it to be understood that the object of the inquiry is to discredit General Miles, that those who seek to ing for the benefit of General Miles and that such work is an offence to the War Department.

Abstract discipline may require a rule against suspect that the rule has an ulterior purpose. The War Department knows perfectly well that without such investigations there would have been no beef inquiry. Having ordered the inquiry, presumably it is not giving orders to keep evidence from being obtained. It may be unfortunate that irregular methods have been forced on officers to secure the protection of the common soldier. But the fault chiefly is with the system, or with the men bound to its routine, who prevented exposure of the wrong in a regular manner. It might have been better if testimony about the bad beef could have been secured by Army officers, who alone could secure it, without independent investigations. But everybody knows that the truth would not have been made known if the independent investigators had not bunted it out. Whether that truth benefits General Miles or to identify the truth with benefiting General M.les, and the suppression of truth with punishment of General Miles, that is his affair,

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

After a session lasting eleven weeks the New-Jersey Legislature has adjourned sine die. cally it will be equally memorable as the year It leaves behind no enduring monument of positive achievement, and its virtues were chiefly of a negative character. If there were no enactments of conspicuous importance, the record shows that many useful laws and few bad ones survived the ordeal of legislative and executive scrutiny. The work of revising and codifying the statutes, begun under Governor coln, who dares to compare himself to that Griggs, was continued by Commissions appointed by Governor Voorhees, but the value of this labor is hardly understood outside of legal circles, where it finds merited apprecia-

> The Appropriation bill carries, for all puris obtained from the taxation of railroad prop- people would do. erty and miscellaneous corporations, thus rendering unnecessary a direct State tax. There is an increase of more than \$500,000 over last year's expenditures. By way of showing where this extra cash is going to, it is only necessary stitutions.

It was the first Legislature in thirty-three years that assisted at the inauguration of a Republican Governor and elected a Republican United States Senator, the other time being in 1866, when Marcus L. Ward was sworn in as Governor and Alexander G. Cattell was chosen

Worthy of passing notice is the fact that "indirect censure" of General Miles and General | when the gavel fell on the announcement of adjournment without day all the business of the Legislature had been cleaned up. Governor concerning the beef sent to the soldiers would | Voorhees broke every record and established a Molineux issued a statement when the first outries of that she was been slandered and that she did not know Mr Barnet when the first outries of that name appear on a Jerrey City hotel register, name appear on a Jerrey City hotel register.

In the trial of Dr. Kennedy more withing the proportion as a censure. The censure—if the proportion is a construction of the legislative who will be inopportion as a censure. The censure—if the proportion is should remain in session until he had disposed. ness s declared that they had seen him in the Grand Hotel on the night "Dolly" Reynolds was murdered. Isaac H. Bailey, Editor of "The officers of the Inspector-General's Department of all the bills sent to him. He is following shall not proceed from point to point for the the rule of the President of the United States in this respect, though his predecessors have purpose of making investigations without the authority of the Secretary of War—comes too claimed and exercised the right to act when Justice Lawrance: "To the memory of Sir Frank claimed and exercised the right to act when Lockwood, Knight, born a Yorkshireman, 1845, died late or else is passed too soon. Some time ago they pleased on bills left in their hands at the

injudicious utterances than that of the Philippine Islands, their people and the relations of the United States with them. Those Islands are so far away and so little has hitherto been known about them that every irresponsible theorist and scribbler has felt himself secure in saying whatever he pleased about them, reckoning immediate contradiction difficult if not impossible and trusting to popular forgetfulness finally revealed. For our own part, we have deemed it best to base opinion upon facts act- that I often forget I have them in my mouth ually ascertained by such authorities on the spot as Mr. Foreman, Professor Worcester, Admiral Dewey and General Greene, and let final judgment wait upon fuller knowledge. Such a ourse may savor of lack of enterprise, considering the abundant supply and low market price of products of the imagination. But we have felt entirely satisfied with it, and never more so than now. For now the views we have been led to adopt on such authority are daily being confirmed and vindicated in the most con-

vincing manner. Here, for example, is the Manila correspondent of "The New-York Evening Post," evidently a man of good observation and sound judgment. writing from the very scene of that about which he writes, and writing for one of the most serious and conservative of papers. He categorically confirms almost every important point we his latest letter, just published, for example, he shows the utter irresponsibility and lack of authority of the Aguinaldo "Government," saying in so many words that neither the adoption of the "Constitution" nor the choice of the "President" was submitted to a vote of the people. That is no news to readers of The Tribune. But when the same statement was made in these columns weeks ago we were charged with speaking falsely of the "Washington of the Philippines" and of maligning a great national cause. We were similarly railed against for saying that the Tagals were unfit for self-government and were savage and treacherous to boot. But here is "The Evening Post's" correspondent declaring that they are "servile" and "treacherous," telling of the way in which they systematically try to murder the sick and wounded in hospitals and violate the flag of truce, regarding their "unfitness for self-government" as obvious and indisputable, and summing up the whole case by saying:

and property, respect the laws they themselves enacted and give loyal support to their own government are questions it scarcely seems necessary to ask.

What a scathing rebuke is thus administered to those who, through ignorance or prejudice or sheer malice, have been denouncing the United States Government for its course in the Philippines! How hollow, and worse than hollow, by the side of this voice of pure reason sounds all "intended to undermine the authority of the pines" and "criminal aggression upon a brave "bead of the Department and that of a board of people striving to be free". What a rebuke it sinsm, until it was suggested that a man en- "officers appointed by direction of the Presi- is, too, and how it fixes the brand of blood-

guiltiness upon those who have been intriguing tor delay, who did delay the ratification of the Peace Treaty and who have since striven to hamper and prevent the taking of energetic action for the suppression of Aguinaldo and his fellow-criminals! For this same correspondent ing how our soldlers were fed, and sending to | tells us that it was just that delay that led to the trouble. "Gradually," he says, "they ab-"sorbed the idea that the Americans could not "or would not fight, and they became arrogant "and insolent." That is exactly what we have all along believed and declared and have been denounced for saying. We do not know whether the "anti-imperialists" will now turn their abusive batteries against "The Evening Post" for saying it, or for letting its correspondent say it, and for letting him say that the Tagals are "arregant and insolent" and that "their methods and instincts in war are those of the assassin." independent investigations, and it is not fair to But if they do "The Evening Post" may console itself with the assurance that it is being persecuted for having done the right thing, the just thing, the true thing, and for having done for the United States and for humanity a real service in refuting the folly and falsehood of the "anti-imperialists" and in giving to the public, so far as it can, a sane and honest view of the situation in the Philippines.

> The New-Jersey Senate has voted to abolish | cal, military and general education. Bible-kissing. The example might well be followed in this State. The Bible-kissing does not prevent perjury, and it does encourage disease.

If Tammany wants to increase the salaries of the school teachers, let it do so. It has the power. The attempt to throw the burden on the Legislature means either that Tammany knows the increase is wrong and wishes to place the not the people do not care. If any person wants responsibility for it on somebody else, or wants the present schedule to continue in force but is anxious not to be blamed by the teachers for keeping it so.

> Last year will be memorable in our commercial annals as the first in which our export trade exceeded that of Great Britain. Politiin which the nations first really came together in recognition of the principle that their true line of policy henceforward is to act together for the world's peace and progress, in which their own is necessarily bound up. It is the dawn of something more than a St. Martin's summer of amity between us, and is not to be overclouded by a successful exploit of con.mercial rivairy or even a disputed Alaskan bound-

Much to the sorrow of our anti-expansionist friends, our colonial governments are so excellent that some people are beginning to ask if we cannot adopt some of their good features at poses, \$3,000,000, and the money to meet this | home. That is what the expansionists predicted

PERSONAL.

Herbert Putnam will go to Washington to enter on his new duties as Librarian of Congress next week. He will, however, exercise a general super-vision over the Boston Public Library until his successor is appointed.

Principal Booker T. Washington of the Normal Lyceum, of Birmingham, Ala., upon some phase of clusively of the most cultured and intellectual white men and women of Birmingham, and their invitation to Mr. Washington is thought to be the first which has ever been extended to a negro by a similar Southern organization

Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, lenies the report that Bishop Christic, of Van ver, has been appointed Archbishop of Portland,

There are four men of American birth or training in the British House of Commons. The Henry M. Stanley, who was brought up in New-Orleans; F. A. Channing, son of the Rev. N. H. Channing, of Boston; Sir Ellis Aashmead Bartlett, who was born in Brooklyn in 1849, and his brother, W. A. Burdett-Coutts, who was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1851.

Samuel Ryan, the oldest editor in Wisconsin, has started in newspaper work in 1841, on "The Green Bay Republican." A dozen years later he started "The Appleton ("rescent," which paper he has con-ducted ever since. brated his seventy-fifth birthday.

This is the inscription beneath the memorial win-Sir Frank Lockwood, w. they pleased on bills left in their hands at the end of the session.

SANE VIEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Upon few current topics have there been more pludicious attempts, then that of the Philip

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Post" furnishes two specimens of printed matter from abroad as follows: The first is from England, and is a sincere tribute to "Amerean dentistry," which is so popular across the At-

Weisford, Salisbury-Sir: Having used your teeth for fourteen months I write to say I can eat to save him from confusion when the truth is anything with them as well as I could with my tural ones. They are so easy and comfortable "Wishing you every success, I remain your humble servant.

The second is the verbatim copy of a circular re-ceived by a business man from a dealer in pumicestone at Messina. It is a wonderful specimen of English concacted in a foreign printshop:

"Having bau favory sed of your honorable Adress by a Friend e honwing that you a strung Importes of Lump-Pumice Stone and Powdered Pumice

"I take the liberty to write to you m! prices hoping to comiue some business."

Then follows the price list. Next in Order.-Miss Mary, are you sorry that your sister Evelyn is married?" "No; it advances me one number."-(Chicago Record.

The wife of an American naval officer stationed at Tien-Tsin writes thus to a friend in Baltimore The trip by train from the landing to Tien-Tsin takes about an hour and a half. The cars are not palatial, but they are comfortable. When you have hitherto made, and controverts not one. In land hundreds of coolles besiege you for your baggage. You wonder how it ever reaches its destination in safety. The trip is somewhat interesting, but rather desolate to take alone. You pass through miles of graveyards. There are thousands of mounds without a sign of green grass or green leaf. China seems to be one vast graveyard, for they bury their dead anywhere they wish. They bury in large coffins placed on the surface of the ground, covered over with mud and earth. blown and washed away, and then the coffins are exposed to view. A few miles from the ratiroad station on the river you come to trees and vegetation. It reminds you of some of the poor land that some of our railroads at home go through.

Parson Howlett—Math tex' fo' dis ebenin's disco'se am toe be foun' in Philippians, chapter—Deacon Goode tarising and making for the door)—Sorry fo' toe cause talk, but I hears dis Philippines question six days in de week, an' I doan sit fo' to hear it on Sundays nohow. (Bangs the door.)—(budge.

Professor Grindley, of the University of Illinois, ways that the university is making a series of studies of the composition, nutritive value, digestibility and cost of the food supplies of the people of Illinois. "We are now studying the best methods for the preparation of meats for the table," he writes, "determining also the losses involved and the changes produced in the different methods of cooking. The information that is being obtained as a result of these investigations will be of much practical value to the people of the State. The trizens of lillnois have become much interested in our investigations, and are constantly asking for more definite information upon this and ailled sub-jects. It is highly desirable that these and similar investigations be continued and their scope extended, as they may be in case proper provision he made

Village Cousin (showing his city relative over the hamiet)—That fellow over there has just com-pleted a table-top composed of 4.763 separate pieces of wood.

its Cousin-What did he do that for the cousin-Oh, just to keep from working.

MORRILL'S GREAT SERVICES.

AMBASSADOR WHITE ON HIS AGRICULT-URAL COLLEGE LAW.

RANKED WITH THE WORK OF HAMILTON, JEF-FERSON AND CLAY IN STATESMAN-LIKE CHARACTER

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I note in a recent issue of The Tribune and in other papers accounts of the tributes

recently paid at Washington to the late Sena tor Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. They all seem patriotic and full of the right feeling toward the deceased statesman. But one omission in the published accounts amazes me. In none of them is anything said regarding the most statesmanlike and far-reaching of all the great services which Mr. Morrill, as Representative and Senator, rendered to his country, namely, his championship of what is

known as "the Morrill bill of 1862." That bill, which had been previously vetoed by Mr. Buchanan, was devised and fought through, against a mass of doctrinaire and other obstacles, by Mr. Morrill, and the result was that it established in every one of our States a strong centre for advanced scientific, techni-

It is, in my epinten, a service which dezerves to be ranked, and which future historians will rank, with those of Hamilton in advocating the Constitution, of Jefferson in acquiring Louisiana, and of Clay in giving us a truly

American policy. Mr. Morrill's service in this respect is all the more noteworthy when we consider the time when it was rendered. It was the darkest period of the Civil War, and yet, full of confidence in the future of the Republic, and largely, indeed, to better that future, he introduced and carried this great measure. Since the Romans quietly bought and sold the lands on which the Carthaginians were encamped in the neighborhood of the Eternal City there has been no more noble exhibition of faith in the destiny

of a republic. Various features of the measure showed excceding breadth and depth of statesmanlike feeling, and one of the strongest of them is the fact that these institutions were not put into the hands of a bureaucracy at Washington or elsewhere, but left to be developed by the good roughs, though he is capable of medelling that is sense of each State in accordance with its necessities. The result has been that we have nearly fifty noble institutions, each suited to its environment, and to many of them individuals have given enormous sums in order to supple ment the work originally contemplated.

Another point worthy of note is that Mr. Mor rill saw the advantages the Confederate States had derived from military training in their State schools, and therefore inserted in his bill the "military tactics" clause, which has done much, and which can be made to do a vast deal more, in making our best-educated young men good soldiers and leaders of soldiers in case of

Under all these circumstances should there not be some recognition of this great and special service? It is true that some of the institutions he founded have already remembered him; Cornell University, for example, having in its library a splendid full-sized portrait of him by Huntington. But this is not enough. Why her strength in characterization glows in each should not all these institutions unite in erecting a suitable statue of him near the Capitol in which he served so long and so well, and in the city the development and beautification of which was so dear to him? A very moderate appropriation from each of these institutions would accomplish this result. Cannot some movement of this kind be started through your

It will have immense value to the whole country as a perpetual lesson regarding one of the higher reaches of statesmanship, showing, indeed, what statesmanship in a country like ours ANDREW D. WHITE. Berlin, Germany, March S, 1899.

NETS WOULD HAVE SAVED MANY LIVES. THE WINDSOR FIRE SHOWS THE NECESSITY FOR

HAVING AN AMPLE SUPPLY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Five women appeared at a window, in Forty-sixth-st., of the burning Windsor Hotel, and shouted that they were cut off from escape. A fireman procured a net and a sufficient number of men to hold it, and told the women to jump into it, one at a time. Four of them reached the net and were uninjured. The fifth missed it, struck the flags, and was instantly killed.

This is the only instance I have heard of when a net was used. Acrobats who mount the trapeze voluntarily and from choice are not alowed to do so without a net under them. Guests of a hotel who are placed where they are obliged to jump or burn are entitled to the same protection.

Every engine company should have a net wagon with an ample supply of nets—enough to surround completely any building in New-York—and a net should be spread under every line of rooms, thus afferding every one the opportunity to jump. Had such a precaution been at hand at the Windsor Hotel fire, and promptly such in practice, be disciplined men, it may fairly at hand at the windred put in practice by disciplined men, it may fairly put in practice by disciplined men, it may fairly put in practice by disciplined men, it may fairly but in put be questioned if any one would have been lost.
FREDERICK F. AYER.
New-York, March 22, 1809.

THE DEMOCRATIC DINNERS.

THE BOY ORATOR AND FREE SILVER. From The Philadelphia Ledger

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Of course, the legendary boy did not see a million cais, and equally, of course, the heresy of free silver, at the ratio of it to 1 standard of monetary value, is not to be the paramount issue in politics during the next two years, neither is it to be the dominating force in the approaching National campaign. But Mr. Bryan, having declared his belief in it in 1898, sticks to it, sithough if he does not know that as a political issue it has no real vitality, no charm for the beguliement of veters, that if for all effective purposes in 1900 it is not dead, nothing could better serve the interests of the Democratic party than to consider it dead, and to bury it quickly out of sight, he is singularly lonely in his ignorance.

POLITICAL INDIGESTION.

From The Hartford Courant,

We begin to feel a pleasing conviction that Mr. Croker is a providential instrument, and that his 50-a-plate dinner is going to leave the Democracy all doubled and crumpled up with the panes of a most hopefully acute political indigestion. INNOVATIONS IN DINNER ETIQUETTE.

From The Troy Times.

Colonel Bryan, however, has suggested an innova-tion that demands attention. Will it be necessary, and is it desirable, to have a formulary of ques-tions, approved by society, to be sent as the first instainment of the response to an invitation to din-ner, as, for instance: "What are your views on predestination?" "Are you a disciple of the nebu-lar hypothesis." "Do you believe in the silver or in the golden moon, or in the double standard—one side silver and the other gold—or in the absolute flatism theory of green cheese?" THE HIGH AND MIGHTY BRYAN.

From The Brooklyn Engle

Mr. Bryan is not only "lord of himself," but he is also, he insists, the sole custodian of the fame and principles of Jefferson. We care neither to contest nor to characterize this claim. The fact that it has been put forth would be a rarity in egotism did not the fact that many assent to it amount to a phenomenon in politics.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INCIDENT. From The Baltimore Sun.

The letter of Mr. W. J. Bryan to Mr. Perry Bel-mont declinging the latter's invitation to a banquet because he is a Gold Democrat may or may not de-tended to the Attitude of the National Democracy, but it does define the attitude of Mr. Bryan toward any programme of reuniting the Democratic party on

THE BITTERNESS IN THE PARTY.

From The Utica Press.

From The Utica Press.

William Jennings Bryan will not break bread or drink wine with any Democrats who do not accept the declarations contained in the Chicago platform upon which he stood as a candidate for President in 1856. His correspondence with Perr. Belmont and the Tammany Democratic Club. of New-York City. reveals the bitterness of his feeling against all members of his party who are not positively in accord with his conception of true Democratic principles.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS. The Society of American Artists has accustomed us to so interesting a standard in so many of its annual exhibitions that the observer of the latest of these, finding all his pleasant memories affronted may well be forgiven an exclamation of amazement and dismay. Something direful has happened, and the explanation is soon discovered. Numbers of the best men have absented themselves. Partly this was to be reckoned with in advance. The Te-American Painters" who secoded a year ago and held a brilliant exhibition of their own have no een reconciled; they are to open another exhaution at the Durand-Ruel Gallery next month. But where are the leaders among the faithful? Mr. Chase has usually come out in fine force for the spring exhibition. This year he sends two small landscapes borrowed from their owners; they are attractive little fragments, but they are accom-panied by nothing important and fresh from the rtist's studio. Mr. Platt, Mr. Mowbray and Mr. Maynard are completious by their absence. The place of honor in the Vanderbilt Gallery which has so frequently been occupied by a new and strong American painting is now given over to religious canvas by M. Dagnan-Bouveret. wonted vitality and charm of the Society of Amer can Artists have departed from it. We do not mean to be unjust to those who remain to uphoid the traditions of the past, but naturally it is inpossible for a few isolated painters to create the ame atmosphere of freshness and vigor white we owed formerly to a considerable group. They have ione the best they could and have left to the hanging committee to fill out the space as plausibly

The ensemble is, indeed, plausible enough, There plenty of tolerable work visible in landscapes and figure sketches, in portraits and marines. But tolerable work has a grievous way of being also commonplace. We turn with a feeling of relief to the long decorative panel which Mr. Kenyon Cox has executed for the Appellate Court. The color scheme is a trifle garish in more than one place. but design and draughtsmanship are admirable and the work as a whole is dignified and fine 'Lorenzaccio," a huge portrait of Mme. Bernardt in costume, is perhaps the most ambitious of the American figure studies, after Mr. Cox's decoration. Though the big dark canvas seems rather ghostly and thin with its single frail figure and one doubts the wisdom of using so much space for the presentation of so unimpressive subject, the painting has a certain breadth and a note of feeling which is romantic. One is thankful for small mercles in this show. Thus we are grateful for the designs sent by Mr. Bryson Bur are excessively heavy. On the other hand, it is plain that he is moving toward better things The 'Work" and the "Windy Day" disclose a free point of view and a sympathetic eye for interest ing figures. Time and practice will give Mr. Butroughs freedom of touch, accuracy and a sweete sense of color Another artist of promise is Miss A. C. Chase. Her two portraits (No. 288 and No. 273) are somewhat crude, but they are painted with a boldness that only needs to be controlled by study, then it will serve her well. The portraiture here is, on the whole, unedifying. Mr. Thayer's "Young Woman," uneven in technique, is otherwise a beautiful production, tender, spiritual and eloquent, and there is clever workmanship in the "Portraft in Black and Green" by Mr. Taber Sears. who also shows delicate taste in his color; but elsewhere we find even tried hands falling below the level on which we expected to find them. Miss Beaux is sadiy disappointing in both the portraits she sends. She does not know how to be mediocre, but upon this occasion she shows that she can be careless and loose in her workmanship. Though canvas, it cannot outweigh poor modelling and muddy color. Mr. Isham's "Lady with Fan" is brisk, firm and precise; it is almost as good as his best. But we wish it were quite in line with his usually nervous, forceful work. Mr. Fowler is energetic and direct in his "Portrait of Hon, Reswell P. Flower." but the canvas contains nothing distinguished, and the full length of a lady in pink s even less striking. There are good qualities in 'A Man's Head," by Mr. Joseph H. Boston-this has character and power-and the small portrait that Mr. Francis P. Lathrop has painted of himself exerts a quiet charm. The only portrait, however, which, with Mr. Thayer's imaginative canhas distinction, is Mr. Sargent's portrait of Miss Pratt, a familiar work which we are glad to ee again. His smaller and much darker "Portrait of a Young Girl" is characteristic, but of no great value. We may note that Mr. Sargent is also represented by a "Sketch for the Astarte." Inscribed to Sir Frederick Leighton and new loaned by Mrs. J. L. Gardner. It is illustrative, of course, of one f the chief portions of the scheme in the Boston library. As a fragment of a complex design it is obscure, but the swift brushwork, the delightful olor and the original style all give it a pleasant ignificance in the exhibiti

Mr. Whistler's "The Music Room" reappears-a

curious composition, not particularly beautiful in itself, but remarkable for the sense of life which fills it and for the strange note of power and indviduality which belongs to it. Not far from this hangs one of the few admirable bits of open-air work here displayed, the "Tree-Fellers at Work." by Mr. Horatio Walker. The composition is de-lightfully spontaneous, and the veracity of the thing makes itself felt, along with a simple beauty that lingers in the mind. The large sunlit ploture. Roses and Lilies," by Mrs. MacMonnies, abounds in atmosphere and warmth, and is a really capable piece of workmanship, but perhaps because of its too vivid colors the effect, in the long run, is a little hard. Mr. Tryon, to whom we look for peells and original studies of nature, has put something of both qualities into his big decorative landscape "Early Spring in New-England," but his refinement has gone almost too far, making the painting this One wants a clearer, more authoritative interpretation of spring than this gives. And the pictoria scheme is not quite so felicitous as Mr. might have made it, pictorial beauty being one of his strongest gifts. It will be observed that were few, if any, of the pictures in this exhibition command unqualified praise. The circumstance is cerfloral study of extraordinary delicacy, a new and striking manner and painted with not able insight and poetic feeling, we are difineline to utter a syllable except in admiration. This experience, however, is not repeated. Semething has kept the standard down all along the line. Mr Low, who promises to redeem it by his grace and fluency in "The Sylvan Year," a series of four panels, makes the picture so saccharine in coler that he only recalls the key of the popular Christmas card, and therefore fails of his effect. Wa value the sincerity in Mr. Foster's landscapes, the breezy quality in Mr. Snell's large marine, the cleverness in Mr. Leeb's two panels, the luminous sky in Mr. Lathrep's "Clouds and Hills," to which the jury has rightly awarded the Webb Prize; the mentiment and smooth drawing in Mr. Volks
"Woodland Maid," which, with equal justice, 19
celved the Sh. Proposition of the Sh. Propositio ceived the Shaw Prize; but nothing can make this exhibition a good one—not even the canvas by M. Dagnan-Bouveret. "The Disciples at Emmaus." to which we have already alluded. The central figure in this composition is placed against a background suffused with golden light. The subsidiary per sonages are grouped on the right and left, and are all more or less in shadow. Those on the left and one of the figures on the right are in garments which might be of the time of the Saviour. three remaining figures on the right are of the present day, and would appear to have been into duced into the scheme after the fashion of the old sacred paintings which depict the denor of the work in his proper person at the foot of the threat of the Madonna. The whole effect of M. Dagnat-Bouveret's painting is artificial and without spirit ual weight. In technique it shows some interesting Saviour is confused and fumbling. The head itself is singularly weak in handling. In its ineffectual character this foreign performance, we regret to say, sums up the present exhibition

THE SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE PAINTERS

The twelve artists who have formed themselves into a "Society of Landscape Painters" and have opened an exhibition at the American Art Gelleries have the advantage of showing their work in a mapping planting their work in a manner pleasing to themselves. There is no crowding of the walls. Each contributor has his paintings grouped separately. The show ought also to be pleasing to the public. It is pleasing to a certain extent but the public. tain extent, but the painters have made the lamentable mistake of making the exhibition too large.
This would be a pardenable fault if all the pictures were good, but were good, but, unfortunately, there is a great deal displayed which is not in the least interesting Hence the repease and salience characteristic of year true 'group' exhibition is inevitably lost. It